

By Authority.

An Act Relating to the Judiciary Department.

BE IT ENACTED by the King, the Premier and Nobles, resident near His Majesty:

Section 1. The Supreme Court, from and after the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any of whom may hold the Court. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal on impeachment; and shall receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. Said Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases in law or equity, in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in all admiralty and maritime cases, whether the same be brought before it by original writ, by appeal or otherwise. It shall also have all the powers, and exercise all the jurisdiction belonging to either the Supreme or Superior Court, as at present constituted, in all cases, legal or equitable, civil or criminal.

Section 3. All cases, matters or controversies, of whatever nature, which may be pending in the Superior Court, or the Supreme Court, as at present constituted, on the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, shall be immediately transferred to the Supreme Court, provided for in this Act, and be therein determined.

Section 4. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the Chancellor of the Kingdom, and shall have power at Chambers to decree the foreclosure of mortgages, to grant divorces, to issue process in, and to hear and determine all probate matters, and all cases in bankruptcy, administration, and in equity, subject, however, to an appeal to the full Court. Moreover, the Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall respectively have all the powers at Chambers conferred by present laws upon the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Superior Court.

Section 5. The Supreme Court shall have the general superintendence of all courts of inferior jurisdiction, to prevent and correct errors and abuses therein, where no other remedy is expressly provided by law.

Section 6. Said Court, or the Chief Justice thereof at Chambers, shall have the power to issue writs of error, certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, and quo warrant, and all other writs and process, to courts of inferior jurisdiction, to corporations and individuals, that shall be necessary to the furtherance of justice, and the regular execution of the laws.

Section 7. Said Court shall have power to make and award all such judgments, decrees, orders and injunctions, to issue all such executions and other writs and processes, and to do all such other acts, as may be necessary or proper to carry into full effect all the powers, which are or may be given to it by the Constitution and laws of the Kingdom.

Section 8. It shall have power from time to time, to make rules for regulating the practice and conducting the business of the Court, in all cases not expressly provided by law; and thereafter to revise said rules, as often as it may be found wise and necessary, to simplify said practice and remedy any abuses or imperfections that may be found to exist therein.

Section 9. When any question of law shall arise in any trial or other proceeding, either of a civil or criminal nature, at law or in equity, before the said Court, when held by one Justice, he may reserve the same for the consideration of the full Court, and shall report the case, or so much thereof as may be necessary for a full understanding of the question, to his associates.

Section 10. Any case may be reserved in like manner, upon the motion of either party, for a new trial, on account of any opinion, direction or order of the Justice in any matter of law.

Section 11. If any party shall think himself aggrieved by any such opinion, direction or order of the Court, and the Justice shall not think fit to reverse the case upon his motion, the party may allege exceptions to such opinion, direction, or order, and the same being reduced to writing in a summary mode, and presented to the Justice, before the final adjournment of the Court for the term, and being found conformable to truth, shall be allowed and signed by the Justice.

Section 12. Upon the allowance of such exceptions the questions arising thereon shall be considered by the full Court. If, however, the exceptions shall appear to the Justice, before whom the trial is held, to be frivolous, immaterial, or intended for delay, the judgment shall be entered, and execution awarded or stayed, on such terms as the Court shall deem reasonable, notwithstanding the allowance of the exceptions.

Section 13. When upon the hearing of a case, brought before the Court upon exceptions alleged as before provided, it shall appear that the exceptions are frivolous or immaterial, or were intended for delay, the Court may award against the party taking the exceptions, double costs from the time when the same were alleged, and also interest from the same time, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, on the sum, if any, found due for debt or damages; or may award any part of such additional costs and interest which they may deem proper.

Section 14. When judgment shall have been rendered in any case, in which exceptions have been allowed, the judgment may be vacated by full Court, without any writ of error, in like manner, as if it had been entered by mistake, and order such further proceedings in the case as to law and justice shall appear.

Section 15. No trial by jury shall be prevented or delayed by the filing or allowance of such exceptions but the verdict shall be received, and such further proceedings shall be held in the case as the Court may order, in pursuance of the foregoing provisions.

Section 16. There shall be four several terms of the Supreme Court held in each year, commencing as follows, viz: on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October; which said terms shall respectively be called the January, April, July and October terms of the said Court. The Court may, however, hold special terms at other times, whenever it shall deem it essential to the promotion of justice.

Section 17. The four regular terms shall be held at the Court House in the city of Honolulu. Provided always, that the King may, in case he shall deem it requisite, by reason of war, pestilence or other public calamity, or the danger thereof, order the same to be held at a different place, and it shall be so held, until the order is revoked or a new place appointed. The several terms may be continued and held for the period of four weeks from the commencement thereof.

Section 18. When neither of the Justices of the Court is present at the time and place for holding a Court, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of said Court to adjourn the same from day to day, until one of the Justices shall attend, or until an order in writing shall be received from one of them respecting such adjournment.

Section 19. In case of the absence or sickness of the Chief Justice, or in case of a vacancy in that office, all the duties thereof, both at Chambers and in banc, shall be performed, during such absence, sickness or vacancy, by the Senior Justice, or such other Justice as the King may appoint for the time.

Section 20. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and each of the Associate Justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the said salaries shall be paid in monthly payments, out of the Treasury of the Kingdom.

OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT. Section 21. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Justices thereof, and hold his office during their pleasure. He shall have charge of the seals of the Court, which shall be impressed on all process of said Court. He shall have power to issue process in all suits and matters brought before the Supreme Court, or before the Chief Justice or any Associate Justice thereof at Chambers. He shall also have power

to administer oaths, to take the deposition of witnesses, to assess damages upon notes, bonds, bills of exchange, orders, and other liquidated obligations in all cases in which default shall have been made, and all other powers and duties in relation to the drawing of jurors, and in all other matters, which pertain to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and are necessary to the proper transaction of the business of the Supreme Court.

Section 22. He shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of all the duties of his office, by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; and before entering on the performance of such duties, shall give a bond to the Minister of Finance, to be approved by the Chief Justice, in the sum of one thousand dollars, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all his official duties.

Section 23. He shall attend and record the proceedings of the Court, and have the care and custody of all the records, books and papers, appertaining to his office, and filed or deposited therein. Section 24. In equity, admiralty or maritime cases, and in all matters heard before any Justice at Chambers, the Clerk shall record at length such part only of the proceedings as shall be directed by the Court, either by general rules or by a special order of one of the Justices in any particular case.

Section 25. He shall keep in every book of records an alphabetical list of all the names of all the parties to any suit or judgment therein recorded, with a reference to the page where it is recorded; and when there are several persons, either plaintiffs or defendants, the name of every person, with a like reference, shall be inserted in its appropriate place in said list.

Section 26. The Justices of the Court shall inspect the doings of the Clerk, from time to time, and see that the records are made up seasonably, and kept in good order; and if the records are left incomplete for more than twelve months at any one time, such neglect, unless caused by sickness or other good reason, shall be adjudged a forfeiture of the Clerk's bond.

Section 27. The Clerk shall exhibit the records of his office at every January term to the Justices, and at such other times as the same may be required by any Justice, so that the Court may have notice of any errors or defects in the keeping of the records, and may cause the same to be corrected.

Section 28. In case of the death of the Clerk or his absence from any Court which he is required to attend, the Court shall appoint a temporary Clerk, to act as Clerk of the Court, until the standing Clerk shall resume the discharge of his duties, or until another shall be appointed by the Court.

Section 29. Such temporary Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties; and he shall receive for his services such compensation as the Court shall think proper, to be paid either from the appropriation for the standing Clerk or from the public treasury, as the Court may direct.

Section 30. All Clerks of Courts shall keep exact accounts of all costs and fees received by them in their respective offices, and they shall render quarterly accounts of the same to the Minister of Finance.

Section 31. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which shall be paid in monthly payments out of the Treasury of the Kingdom.

OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS. Section 32. The Circuit Courts shall continue to be divided into four judicial districts or circuits, as at present constituted, that is to say:

The first district shall consist of the island of Oahu, whose seat of justice shall be at Honolulu.

The second district shall consist of the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, whose seat of justice shall be at Lahaina on the island of Maui.

The third district shall consist of the island of Hawaii, whose seat of justice shall be at Hilo.

The fourth district shall consist of the islands of Kauai and Niihau, whose seat of justice shall be at Nawiliwili, on the island of Kauai.

Section 33. The terms of the Circuit Courts shall be held at the times and places at present appointed by law; and the proceedings therein shall continue to be held as at present.

Section 34. The several Circuit Courts shall continue to have all the powers and exercise the jurisdiction which belong to the Circuit Courts at the present time, together with all additions or limitations that may be created or imposed by the Constitution and laws of the Kingdom.

Section 35. The Circuit Judges shall have power in their respective districts to try all appeals made to them by any party from the decision of any district or police justice within their jurisdiction; and shall possess all the powers and exercise all the jurisdiction that now belong to the local circuit judges at chambers or in banc.

Section 36. The Clerk of each of the Circuit Courts of the Supreme Court shall attend and record the proceedings of the Circuit Courts; and the expenses of any Justice of the Supreme Court, in attending, holding and returning from any such Courts, shall be paid for in the annual appropriation for the expenses of said Courts.

Section 37. If one of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall fail to attend any Circuit Court at the time at which it is appointed to be held, the Sheriff or some Circuit Judge shall open the Court and adjourn the same, from day to day, and if the said Justice shall not attend before ten o'clock of the third day, such Circuit Judge or Sheriff shall adjourn the Court, which shall have failed, as mentioned in the last section, shall be bound to appear at the next term of said Court.

Section 38. The Clerks of the several Circuit Courts shall be appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court, and hold their offices during their pleasure. They shall severally have the charge of the seals of their respective Courts, and shall have power to issue all writs and processes required by the practice of their respective Courts.

Section 39. The said Clerks shall attend all the sessions of the Circuit Courts, and shall record their proceedings, and shall have the care and custody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to their respective offices, and filed and deposited therein.

Section 40. The Clerks of the several Circuit Courts shall each be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and give a bond to the Minister of Finance, to be approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the sum of five hundred dollars, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

Section 41. Each Circuit Clerk shall keep an exact account of all fees and costs received by him, and shall quarterly render a faithful account of the same to the Minister of Finance.

Section 42. In keeping their records, they shall be governed by the rules prescribed in this Act for the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Section 43. The present Clerks of the Circuit Courts shall continue in office until others are appointed in their stead.

Section 44. The seals of the several Circuit Courts shall be as already devised and now in use by said Courts.

Section 45. Each Circuit Judge, when there is only one in a Circuit, shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and shall make a regular tour of his Circuit at least twice every year for the trial of appeals at Chambers; and each Circuit Judge, when there shall be more than one in the Circuit for which he is appointed, shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; which salaries shall be paid by monthly payments out of the Treasury of the Kingdom.

OF THE POLICE AND DISTRICT JUSTICES COURTS. Section 46. The Police and District Justices' Court shall continue as at present constituted, and shall have all the powers they now possess, and be subject to all the duties and obligations now resting upon them, with all additions and limitations imposed by the Constitution.

Section 47. All appeals from any decision of the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles, and appeals from any Circuit, Police or District Court, shall be heard by the Justices of the Supreme or Superior Court, who shall have power to issue process in all suits and matters brought before the Supreme Court, or before the Chief Justice or any Associate Justice thereof at Chambers. He shall also have power

to administer oaths, to take the deposition of witnesses, to assess damages upon notes, bonds, bills of exchange, orders, and other liquidated obligations in all cases in which default shall have been made, and all other powers and duties in relation to the drawing of jurors, and in all other matters, which pertain to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and are necessary to the proper transaction of the business of the Supreme Court.

Section 48. In all cases of appeal from any decision of the Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles, on any question of fact, the parties shall be entitled to have the same tried by a jury, chosen as in other cases tried before the Court; provided always, that whenever a jury shall fail to agree on a verdict on any such appeal, the first trial, the decision of the Board of Commissioners shall be confirmed unless the Court shall be unanimously of the opinion that a new trial should be granted. When a new trial shall be granted and a verdict is not agreed upon by the second jury, there shall be no further trial, and the decision of the Board of Commissioners shall stand confirmed.

Section 49. In the trial of any appeal from the Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles, all the evidence taken before said Board shall be read to the Court and jury, and either party may submit such additional evidence to the Court and jury as may be legal and proper.

OF THE TRIAL BY JURY. Section 50. All the provisions of existing Statutes in reference to jurors and the trial by jury shall continue to be in force and be applicable to the Supreme and Circuit Courts provided for in this Act, not only as to the selection and drawing of jurors, but in every other respect.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. Section 51. The Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to pay all salaries and expenses provided for in this Act, out of the Treasury of the Kingdom, and the same are hereby appropriated. The appropriations now made for the salaries of the Justices and Clerks of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, provided for in this Act, and the appropriations for the present Judges of the Supreme Court, namely one hundred dollars each, shall continue and be paid until the expiration of their year.

Section 52. All the balance of appropriation for expenses of the Superior Court shall be drawn for by the Clerk of the Supreme Court and appropriated to the expenses of the Supreme Court provided for in this Act; and all appropriations for the expenses of the Circuit Court for the first judicial district, and stationery, shall be drawn by the Clerk of the Supreme Court and be by him disbursed.

Section 53. This Act shall take effect from and after the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and continue in force until approved or annulled by the Legislature.

Done at the Palace, this third day of December, A. D. 1852.

KEONI ANA. KAMEHAMEHA.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An Act to amend the law relative to passports," passed on the 24th June, 1852.

BE IT ENACTED by the King the Premier and Nobles resident near His Majesty:

That the following be added to the 3d section of the said act, viz:

Provided always, that in all cases in which any Collector of Customs shall have refused and withheld a passport from any person on the ground of an alleged indebtedness to, or implication in any pending suit with, any private person or persons, it shall be lawful for such Collector of Customs, upon the filing with him or his deputy of a sufficient bond with sureties in a sufficient amount at his discretion, by the party from whom such passport shall be withheld, conditioned to abide the result of any suit or trial, and to pay the amount of any judgments rendered against him at suit of the party or parties at whose instance such passport shall have been withheld, to issue such passport to such party requiring the same.

This act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

Done and passed at the Palace in Honolulu, this third day of December, A. D. 1852.

KEONI ANA. KAMEHAMEHA.

Amendment to the Appropriation Bill.

WHEREAS, by the Appropriation Bill approved on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1852, it is provided that the Minister of Finance shall not allow or cause to be paid out of the Treasury any moneys for any other objects or in any greater amounts than are provided in said act, until after the passage of a new bill of appropriations; and whereas a contingency has happened in the destruction of a government office and may again happen before the next regular meeting of the Legislature, rendering it necessary that the several departments of the government should expend money not now appropriated to carry on the government and fulfill its obligations,

BE IT ENACTED by His Majesty Kamehameha III, the Premier and Nobles resident near:

Sec. 1. That twenty thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, and hereby set apart as a contingent fund, to meet and pay, as far as may be required, the necessary expenses of the government, not provided for in the appropriation bill approved on 15th July, 1852.

Sec. 2. That it shall be lawful for the several ministers of the Hawaiian Government, for the purpose of faithfully discharging the duties of their departments, and fulfilling the obligations of the Government, to make drafts on the Minister of Finance for such moneys as they may think just and right to be paid out of the contingent fund appropriated by the first section of this act, in which they shall state the object to which the same is to be applied; and the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized and empowered to pay said drafts, provided the same are approved by the auditor of accounts as just and right.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from the day of its passage, and continue in force until approved or annulled by the Legislature.

Done and passed at the Palace this third day of December, A. D. 1852.

KEONI ANA. KAMEHAMEHA.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following named persons are requested to receive payment, in cash, of their several claims against the King, less ten per cent discount, at the Foreign Office, on any day after Sunday, the 12th inst., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., viz: Mr. Fitterer. Messrs. Swan & Clifford. Messrs. Macke Antlett & Co. Messrs. Dickson. Antonio Silva. Robert G. Davis. J. R. Dow. Apio. Hugh McIntyre. Austen & Baile. Palace, Privy Council Chamber, Dec. 4th, 1852. By direction of the Committee.

APPOINTMENTS BY HIS MAJESTY.—W. L. LEE

to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

LORRIN ANDREWS and IOANE II, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

E. P. BOND, Local Circuit Judge of the 4th Judicial District.

JOANE RICHARDSON, Local Circuit Judge of the 2nd Judicial District.

PETER NAHAELELA, to be Governor of Maui and the adjacent islands.

It has pleased the King to approve of A. P. Everett, Esq., as acting Consul of Chile, during the temporary absence of the consul, R. C. Janion, Esq.

OREGON COAL.—The P. M. Steamship Company despatched to Oregon, some months since, Mr. French, for the purpose of examining the coal region recently discovered in that Territory. That gentleman, with the assistance of others, has not only made an exploration of the mines, but returned with about eight tons of the coal brought down on the last trip of the steamer Fremont. The steamer had a portion of this coal on board, intending to give it a thorough trial; and judging from the speed with which she left the dock, the experiment will prove perfectly successful. We were shown a specimen of the coal, which resembles the Shohin in appearance, although far lighter and more bituminous.—California paper.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

Wealth of the ocean.

We take great pleasure in calling the especial attention of our readers to the very full report of the whaling fleet that has visited these islands the present season, which has been compiled with great care and much labor by Mr. Whitney, from official and other sources of information to which he has had access. We give up our first page to these tables, as a matter of record, as well as of special immediate interest to our readers at home and abroad. From the whaling fleet, a large proportion of the business of the islands is derived, and the money set in circulation by it, in discharging and shipping men, repairing and recruiting, forms the basis of the business prosperity of the whole group.

From the tables referred to, owners at home will also learn the whereabouts of their ships, the success which has attended them, and when and where they have sailed, or expect to sail on leaving our ports. In fact, these reports are so full, that we have nothing to add to render them complete, except to remark, that since they were published in a circular form for the mail, the ship Abraham H. Howland, which was then at anchor outside, has gone ashore, and is a complete wreck. She had on board 55 bbls. sperm oil, 1,600 whale, but had shipped her bone, amounting to \$25,000. She was 15 months out.

It will be seen by reference to the "List," that 200 ships have visited the port of Honolulu, 101 the port of Lahaina, and 38 the port of Hilo—339 at all the ports; but as many of these ships touched at all three of the ports, we find that but 275 different ships have touched at the islands this fall. Estimating these ships, with their outfits at \$40,000 each, we find the value

of this fleet to be \$11,000,000.00
543,280 galls. sperm oil, at 80 cts is 434,624.00
13,279,897 d. wh. oil, at 50 cts. is 6,649,948.50
5,357,737 lbs. bone, at 25 cts. is 1,339,444.35

Total value of vessels & cargoes, \$19,414,016.84

In estimating the value of these cargoes, it will be seen that we have used figures at least one third less than the actual value of the various products in the home market, which will allow a wide margin for freight and other charges home, losses, commissions, &c.

The number of seamen attached to these 275 ships is probably full 10,000, besides masters and mates.

The average value of the past season's catch, to each of the 271 right whalers, is \$23,546.75.

The national character of these ships is as follows:—American, 258; French, 10; Bremen, 4; English, Chilean and Hawaiian, each one.

From the facts above brought to view, we are warranted in the conclusion that a more successful whaling season has never crowned that branch of business, since the "inconsiderable villages or hamlets" of New Bedford, Nantucket, Fair Haven, New London, &c., commenced operations, in delving for the wealth of the ocean. The year 1850 was a remarkable one for success in the whaling business; but so far as these islands are concerned, the following figures show greatly in favor of 1852.

From the Custom house Statistics of that year we find that the number of vessels at Lahaina and Honolulu was 237; but many of these touched at both ports, and the number of ships cannot be known from the report, but the amount of oil and bone is thus stated:

Sperm oil, 1850, 15,106 bbls.
do. do, 1852, 17,247 do.
Whale oil, 1850, 286,435 do.
do. do, 1852, 421,585 do.
Bone, 1850, 2,621,000 lbs.
do. do, 1852, 5,357,737 do.
Value in 1852, \$8,414,016.85
do. in 1850, 5,468,217.20

Balance in favor of 1852, \$2,945,799.65

In connection with this subject it is but due to the port of Honolulu to say, that it affords facilities for whalers to recruit, discharge and ship crews, tranship their cargoes and transact their general business, altogether superior to any other port in the Pacific ocean. We do not make this assertion because we wish to depreciate other ports to our own advantage; but with the full conviction of its truth, and from having heard the remark often made by captains of ships themselves, who have had from ten to twenty-five years experience in the whaling business in this ocean. In addition to the above enumerated advantages, we can also mention the despatch and regularity of the mails between these islands and the United States, England and France. Were the owners of ships and the friends of persons on board properly informed of the facts in this respect, they could easily time their correspondence so as almost certainly to meet the arrival of their ships and friends at the islands with but little delay. Our mails from New York are rarely over sixty days in coming through, and sometimes they reach here in less than fifty. Letters, therefore, despatched from France, England and the Atlantic states so as to come in the New York mails of July and August, will be seasonable for the fall fleet, and gratify many a longing desire in the whaling fleet that touches in here during that season. Postage is now so low, that no obstacle exists, in this respect, to the gratification of a very strong desire in many thousands of minds to hear from home. Indeed, so strong is the feeling in the hearts of many, that we have often been exceedingly pained to witness the deep heart-felt disappointment manifested by the young sailor on finding no letters for him at the post office here; while in other cases, the hardships of many weary months or years at sea seemed to be entirely forgotten, when letters from home, and the cherished ones that have proved to the wandering sailor that he too, is not forgotten, but cherished by loved ones at home. If the relatives and friends of seamen would remember this, they might, at a very cheap rate, afford an amount of gratification hardly susceptible of estimation.

The Schoolmaster abroad.

A package came by the last mail from England, addressed "to Mr. _____, to the care of Mr. Boulster Chaplain to the Bethel Chapel Honolulu Sandwich Island Near America."

AUCTION SALE OF HULK.—The hulk of the American whaler Heroine was sold at auction on the 2d inst., for \$1,095, for the benefit of underwriters. F. W. Thompson, auctioneer.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Public Meeting.

Monday evening, Dec. 6, 1852.

An adjourned meeting took place at the Court house at half past seven o'clock. The weather being inclement, the attendance was small.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read, whereupon the chairman called for the report of the committee on sugar, its probable average price for the future, cost of production, &c. The chairman of the committee, A. B. Bates, Esq., not being present, a verbal report by the remaining members of the committee was made, to the effect that from the best data at hand, the probable price will not be less than 4 cents per lb., and that the cost of production is not more than 2-1/2 cents per lb.

The committee on coffee was not present, but a note from the chairman advised that no report had been prepared, having failed to receive answers from planters from whom information had been sought.

An interesting discussion took place and several items of interest and importance were communicated by Messrs. Wundenburg and P. Cumings, practical coffee growers.

From the committee on tobacco and fruits, a report was read from the chairman, G. P. Judd, Esq., on the subject of tobacco and fruits, as follows:—

The committee appointed to report the probable average price of tobacco and fruits for the next ten years, in Honolulu, with the reasons and data for their estimate, and also to ascertain the actual cost of producing, beg leave to report upon tobacco.

That having availed themselves of such information as they could procure, of the price and cost of production in other countries, they quote a few items, viz:

It is stated that in 1842, in the single town of East Windsor, Conn., more than 50 tons of tobacco were produced which sold for over \$50 per ton, or 24 cts per lb. In 1845 it was 8 cts per lb. The New York Farmer and Mechanic gives the following estimate of the cost of production.

Use of land, one acre one year.	15.00
Manure.	15.00
Planting.	3.00
Flowing twice.	3.00
Harrowing and marking.	1.00
2000 tobacco plants, sold at 50c.	1.00
Holding and setting plants.	3.50
Hoing four times.	2.00
Attending to kill worms.	5.00
Topping and securing.	4.00
Cutting and hanging up to dry.	4.00
Stripping from stalk and packing.	5.00
Rent of shed to dry in.	4.00
Freighting.	3.00

Now the tobacco sold for 8c per lb., and the product was 2,000 lbs., - 160 67.50

Leaving a net profit of \$92.50 per acre. Cost of production, 3 cents and a fraction per lb.

Henry Watson of East Windsor states, "I think we can cultivate one acre of tobacco with the same labor and expense that we can two acres of corn, that produce 60 bushels to the acre, and the manure required is about the same as for the corn crop, for it is not allowed to seed."

In Missouri, prices vary from \$1 to \$11 per hundred. The finest tobacco in Cuba, is frequently worth from 50c to \$1 per lb." Patent office report, 1845.

Don Julian Silveynor, gives the following estimate of the cost of production and value of product in the island of Cuba.

"A parallelogram of 200 yards in length, and fifty in breadth, will contain, at the distance of four-fifths of a yard, 160 ditches or furrows; in each one of these, there can be placed one hundred plants at the distance of half a yard.

Sum of plants in a parallelogram 16,000. Each plant will produce at least 12 leaves, which we will divide into classes, 8 to the first and second, and 4 to the third and fourth.

Sum of the leaves 1st & 2d. 128,000
Sum of the leaves 3d & 4th. 64,000

The third part of the 1st and 2d, considered positively of the first quality, and forming a handful to the 100 leaves, will produce 46, which sell equivalent to a good dollar each, \$426.00

The second quality. 426.50
The third and fourth do. 106.50
The second cutting &c. 400.00

\$1,359.00

Three laborers are sufficient to cultivate one of these parallelograms, or 16,000 plants of tobacco. According to the present system of cultivation one man is sufficient to attend to 1